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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APPLICATION OF CHEMISTRY TO AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

You may, perhaps, remember that about three years since, in a communication to your excellent periodical, I stated that I should not be satisfied with Chemistry as applied to Agriculture, until it had analyzed the soil and the crop, and ascertained what the crop had withdrawn from the soil, that the farmer might replace it with the proper quantity of the proper manure—nitrogenous compounds being always wanted besides, to stimulate the active principle of life. And for this purpose, I believe that Chemistry, if not yet, will certainly hereafter, be found fully adequate. I therefore think that those who oppose the application of Chemistry, even in its present state, to Agriculture, oppose the progress of a science which, ere long, will completely fulfil the most sanguine expectations of its followers.

The English Agricultural Societies have voted a liberal sum of money for the purpose of analyzing the ashes of plants, none of the analyses yet made having been found satisfactory; and those of Sprengel, as Liebig justly observes, being altogether incorrect. In the meantime, however, two German chemists, Messrs. Fresenius and Will, in the laboratory of their great master at Giessen, have undertaken the analyses of the ashes of seeds and plants, and have recently published an account of them, with the methods pursued, and the precautions taken. Some of their observations and results I propose to give, as I find by the last number of your paper, that this information is desired. These gentlemen not only give their own analyses, but those of others recently made, on which they can depend. Among them is an analysis of *Maize*, by Letellier, which is as follows—although I must premise that the results of its analyses, according to the kind used, some having more oil or starch, &c. than others.

Analysis of Maize, by Letellier, at Bechelbronn.

Potash and soda,	30.8 and loss.
Lime,	1.3
Magnesia,	17.0
Phosphoric acid,	50.1
Silica,	0.8
	100.

It is also evident that unless the seeds are ripe, the analysis would be unsatisfactory.

Nature has provided in the seeds of plants, as in the eggs and milk of animals, all the substances which are necessary for the developement of the young individual, so long as it is in itself incapable of seeking sustenance externally. In the ashes of seeds, therefore, we shall find treasured up, and almost pure, the indispensable mineral food of the plant.

The examinations hitherto made of the ashes of seeds, indicate that those of the corn tribe *(Cerealia,)* the bean and pea tribe *(Leguminosæ,)* the cabbage and turnip tribe *(Cruciferæ,)* and among trees of the fir tribe *(Coniferæ,)* consist almost entirely of the earthy and alkaline phosphates. They do not effervesce with acids: they contain variable quantities of silica and sulphates, but merely traces of chlorides. The ashes of the seeds of the oak, chesnut, beech, and many other trees, effervesce strongly with acids. Besides phosphates they contain then a considerable quantity of carbonates, which have no doubt resulted from the vegetable acids in the seeds. The proportion of chlorides, sulphates and silica, to the other constituents in these ashes, is small. From these facts we conclude that the salts of phosphoric acid are indispensable constituents of the corn tribe, and that the oak, chestnut, &c., require besides, alkalies not united with mineral acids.

The following is the list of *inorganic* compounds or bodies which have hitherto been found in the ashes of vegetables:

Bases.	*Acids or bodies with which the bases form compounds.*
Potash,	Silicic acid, *(Silica,)*
Soda,	Phosphoric acid,
Lime,	Sulphuric acid,
Magnesia,	Carbonic acid,
Peroxide of iron,	Chlorine,
Oxide of manganese.	Iodine,
	Bromine,
	Fluorine.

With the exception of the three last bodies, and the manganese, the above acids and bases are found in various quantities in nearly all vegetable ashes.

It would be misplaced to give here the beautiful processes by which the analyses of these gentlemen were performed: the *results* will, no doubt, be more satisfactory. The first I give are five out of ten specimens of tobacco, grown in Hungary, on land in various districts, which had never been manured, and on which this plant had been some time cultivated. And in these we shall see illustrated the beautiful law of substitution of one base for another, which may be wanting in the soil, as laid down by Liebig. It will be observed that as the quantity of potash decreases, that of lime increases—the former being exhausted out of the soil, is replaced in the plant by the latter, which is in plenty. There is no doubt, however, that this substitution must cause a difference in the quality, and is therefore a subject worth studying by the tobacco planters of this country.

I give only those made after deducting the carbonic acid, the charcoal, and the sand:

Analyses of five specimens of Tobacco.

	No. 1,	2,	3,	4.	5.
Potash,	29.08	30 67	27.88	18.20	8.20
Soda,	2.26				
Lime,	27 67	24 79	31.16	27.86	42.77
Magnesia,	7.22	8.57	7.31	15.73	13.93
Chloride sodium,	0.91	5.95	9.34	11 41	3 22
do. potassium,			4.90	3.92	8.53
Phosph. iron,	8.78	6.03	6.39	6.80	6.07
do. lime,					
Sulphate lime,	6.43	5.60	6.43	10.11	7.96
Silica,	17.65	18 39	6.59	5.97	9.32
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Analyses of Wheat, Rye and Peas, deducting the carbonic acid, charcoal and sand.

	Wheat. Red.	White.	Rye.	Peas.
Potash,	21.87	33.84	32.76	39.51
Soda,	15.75		4.45	3.98
Lime,	1 93	3 09	2 92	5.91
Magnesia,	9.60	13.54	10.13	6.43
Peroxide iron,	1.36	0.31	0.82	1.05
Phosphoric acid,	49.32	49.21	47.29	34.50
Chloride sodium,				3.71
Sulphuric acid,	0.17		1.46	4.91
Silica,			0.17	
	100.	100.	100.	100.

The reason why the charcoal and carbonic acid are left out, although they are given in previous analyses, is, that they may be considered for our purpose as accidental ingredients, inasmuch as in most, the quantity depends on the texture, on the quantity and quality of the bases, they originate in the combustion, and depend much on the degree of heat used. The ashes of seeds, so far as their composition is known, consist, like those of the blood of man and of other animals, chiefly of the phosphates of the alkalies and alkaline earths. The curious fact, moreover, has been lately observed, that the phosphoric acid is not in all seeds combined with the same number of equivalents of fixed base. The seeds of Leguminosæ and the Coniferæ, contain tribasic phosphates—(earth of bones is a tribasic phosphate.) The seeds of Cerealia, also buckwheat, hemp and linseed, contain bibasic phosphates. This relation is maintained when seeds are grown in different localities. The quantities of oxygen contained in the bases of these seeds, leaving out the unimportant sulphates and chlorides, are so nearly alike, that it is evident the law of the substitution of bases, applies also to the phosphates.

Analyses of Buckwheat, Barley, Linseed, Oats, and Sainfoin.

	Buck-wheat.	Bar-ley	Oats.	Lin-seed.	Sain-foin.	
Potash,	8.74	3.91	12 9	25.85	6.75	
Soda,	20.10	16.79		0.71	20.33	
Lime,	6.66	3.36	3.7	25.27		
Magnesia,	10.38	10.05	7.7	0.22	8.57	
Peroxide iron,	1.05	1 93	1 3	3.67		
Phospho. acid,	50.07	40 63	14 9	40.41	54.89	phos. lime
Sulph. lime,				1.70	2.87	
Silica,	0.69	21.99	53 3	0.92	1.10	
Sulphuric acid,	2.16	0.26	1 0			
Carbon,			4.7			
Chloride sodium,			0.5	1.55	2.18	
Phosph of peroxide of iron,					3.31	
Oxygen of the bases,	11.96	11.70	14.95	12.76		

Most respectfully, yours,

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

April 5th, 1845.

The New York Mercury says there are twenty churches in Springfield, Mass., and yet the editor asserts from his own personal knowledge, that for robbing hen-roosts, hooking watermelons, and stealing peaches, the boys there "can't be beat."

[The scamps *ought* to be "*beat*," at any rate.]

A man is valued as he makes himself valuable.

From the American Agriculturist.

DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF HONEY.

Among all the treatises on the subject of bees that have come under my notice, I do not recollect one in which the different varieties and qualities of honey have been particularly noticed and described. It is a matter of surprise to me, as honey is obtained from so great a variety of flowers, possessing in themselves properties so various, that if there be any difference, there should not be as many kinds as there are plants producing it. But this does not seem to be the fact. In all that I have yet seen made at the North, I have been unable to discover but four distinct kinds; though some of them differ considerably in quality in different seasons.

1*st Quality.*—The first honey collected—and I think the richest and most valuable sort—is obtained in April and May, in this latitude (42°), principally from the blossoms of fruit and forest trees. It is of an amber color—very heavy—being nearly of the consistence of tar, and possesses a peculiar flavor. The comb in which it is deposited is of a light straw color, and is thicker, that is, there is a greater proportion of wax than in the other kinds. It is collected in comparitively small quantities, or it is deposited in the lower apartments of the hive, so that but little of it ever gets to market in a pure virgin state. We once, however, had a globe containing nearly 20 lbs. filled with it, taken, of course, from one hive.

2*d Quality.*—The next variety to be noticed, is collected at the same season of the year as the first mentioned, and is deposited in the same kind of comb, has a similar though rather higher flavor, and is not only as thick, but nearly as black as tar; but it is obtained in still smaller quantities than the first.

3*d Quality.*—The next in order is taken in June and July. This is always of less specific gravity than the two former, though it differs more in this respect than any other kind, in different seasons. Sometimes it is so thin and watery as to ferment and become sour when it runs from the cells; and even in such cells as are uncapped. It is destitute of the rich flavor of the early made kinds, but looks better, being almost colorless, and is in thinner, whiter comb, and on account of its fine appearance, brings a better price in the market. It is the kind known as white-clover honey, and is doubtless principally obtained from that plant.

4*th Quality.*—The next and last to be described, is made later in the season, from buckwheat. Of this there is no doubt: the strong odor emitted from the hives, reveals the fact to a certainty, though there be none growing within the distance of a mile. The honey, however, loses this rank smell in a great degree, in a few weeks, and is then preferred by many to the white clover. Its color is a dark brown; but the comb containing it, is the whitest of all, and very thin. This variety is generally heavier than that from white clover, but less so than that from fruit trees.

The different kinds of honey are seldom if ever mixed at all in the cells; nor are the cells filled indiscriminately in the sheet; but each kind is by itself, so that a sheet of comb containing two sorts, can be divided with a knife so as to separate the two kinds.

In order to obtain all the varieties pure in boxes, the hives should be in good condition in early spring. They should not be much exhausted of honey, and well stocked with bees. In order to keep them in this condition, it is better to remove them to some warm out-building, or dry cellar, where they will not experience the great changes of temperature to which they are exposed, if left in the open air in winter. If well managed, the avails of the apiary are a profitable item of farm produce.

H. CARPENTER.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 16, 1845.

GREAT SALE OF IMPROVED CATTLE.

E. P. Prentice, Esq., of Mount Hope, near Albany, advertises for sale by auction, on the 25th day of June next, his superior herd of "Improved Short Horned Cattle." For the benefit of those who may wish to purchase from this herd, we extract the following statements from Mr P.'s advertisement:

"That the opportunity to purchase fine animals may be made the more inviting, I propose to put in my *entire herd*—such a herd of improved Short Horns as has never before been offered by any individual in this country. The sale will embrace about fifty animals, bulls, cows and heifers—all either imported, or the immediate descendants of those which were, and of perfect pedigree. Those imported were from several of the best stocks in England, selected either by myself or my friends.

It is sometimes the practice at sales of this kind, where the interest involved is considerable, for the proprietor to protect himself by bye-bidders, or some other kind of management, or for the owner to stop the sale if offers do not come up to his expectations or the requirements of his interest. But in this case, assurances are given that no disappointment shall arise to the company from either of the causes mentioned, and a good degree of confidence is felt that there will be no dissatisfaction from the character of the cattle themselves. They shall all be submitted to the company, and sold at such prices as they choose to give, without any covert machinery, effort, or understanding with any person; reserving to myself only the privilege of bidding openly on three or four animals, which shall first be designated. This reservation is made that I may not get entirely out of the stock of some particular families which I highly esteem, and that could not probably be replaced."

The American Agriculturist says—"Mr Prentice is a gentleman of honor and integrity, and whatever is stated above about his entire herd being sold strictly as advertised, the public may depend upon will be done."

A. B. Allen, Esq., of the American Agriculturist, New York, and Sanford Howard, Esq., of the Cultivator, Albany, tender their services to those at a distance who may wish to purchase from the above herd, and we can assure such that any orders given to either of those gentlemen—both excellent judges of stock—will be faithfully executed.

To Make a Substitute for Whale-oil Soap for washing Fruit Trees.—Take 18 lbs. potash and 30 lbs. of foot oil, and put in a barrel. Every other day pour upon the mixture 12 quarts boiling water, stirring it every day for a few minutes. When the barrel is filled up with water, the soap will be fit for use. Now put about 4 gallons of soap into a hogshead of 150 gallons of water, and apply the suds to the trees by aid of the garden engine. [A cheaper instrument is Willis's Syringe.] This application is one of the best destroyers of insects known, and at the same time it is an excellent stimulant to all vegetation.—*Amer. Agricult.*

From the American Agriculturist.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN NEW ENGLAND.

The growing of tobacco is becoming an important business in the valley of the Connecticut, and yields a better return to the farmer, on rich land, than almost any other crop. This crop was greatly increased the last season, and I think I do not exaggerate, when I estimate the amount grown in the towns bordering on the Connecticut, between Hartford and Northampton, at from 1500 to 2000 tons. The price, the last season, for large growth, and in good condition, was eight cents per pound. We have two varieties—the narrow, and the broad leaf. The latter is the most productive, and sells in market much more readily than the former.

Soil, Preparation and Sowing.—We select for our tobacco plants a rich, moist (but not wet) spot, and sow the seed as early in April as the ground can be prepared for it. Our beds are well manured, made mellow and fine, and the seed should be sowed at the rate of one tablespoonful to the square rod, before the earth gets dry; after this it is raked so that the dirt may stick close to the seed. It should not be covered, but let a man go and tread the surface of the bed as hard as possible. The bed must be kept free from weeds. The plants should get leaves two or three inches long before being transplanted. They grow faster in the bed at first than in the field, and are less exposed to the cut worm.

Transplanting.—We commence transplanting the fore part of June, and often set out the plants as late as the 20th or 25th. The ground should be made mellow and level. The broad-leaf plants should be set in the rows 2 1-2 feet distant from each other, and the rows be 3 feet 4 inches apart. If it rains at the time of setting, we take the advantage of it, and get out as many as possible. If not we make the hills, and pour into each about half a pint of water, and follow immediately after and set the plants. They will live as well set in this way in sunshine as in the rain. The ground should be looked over two or three times afterward, and re-set the vacant plants.

After Culture.—As soon as the plants are well growing, we go through with the cultivator, and again fill up the vacant places. The crop should be hoed three or four times without hilling the plants. When the green worms appear, they must be watched and killed, or they will in a great measure destroy the crop.

Topping.—Commence topping the tobacco when it is in the bloom, and manage to top as much as possible the first time going over, that it may all ripen at once. Leave about twenty leaves to the stalk, and make the field as even on the surface as possible. If you have late plants in consequence of re-setting, break them low, and they will grow faster and ripen sooner for it. The suckers should all be broken off and the plants kept clear of weeds till they are cut.

Cutting and Curing.—We should never cut more than can be hung the same day and next morning, while the dew is on. After cutting, it should lie and wilt on one side, then turn it and wilt the other; then throw it into heaps of six or eight plants each, and let it lie till carted to the sheds, where it is hung with cotton twine on poles twelve feet long and about twenty plants on each side. It must hang till the stem of the leaf is thoroughly cured to the stalk. It is then taken down in a damp day (to prevent the leaves from crumbling,) and stripped and tied in three small hands, keeping the broken

and poor leaves by themselves. It is then packed and pressed hard with the hands in a double row, with the butts out, and if not sufficiently cured in a few days, it must be shaken up and re-packed, to prevent heating. When fit for market, it is bought in large quantities and pressed in boxes containing about 400 pounds each, and sent to the seaports and shipped to foreign countries.

Value of Poudrette.—I used one barrel of poudrette from the Lodi Manufactory, in your city, sold by Mr Dey, on my plants while on the bed, leaving a small piece without it. The effect was astonishing. The plants at the time of setting were twice as large where the poudrette was used, as where it was not, and they were not as much attacked by the worms, which is an important consideration.

I set, the last season, about two and a half acres in tobacco, which produced 5,100 lbs. I sold it for $408. P.

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

PREVENTIVES OF ROT IN THE POTATO.

One of the best preventives of this destructive disease in potatoes which we have heard of, and most easily practiced, is that given by Mr Pell, namely: Cut the potatoes into suitable sized pieces for planting, sprinkle newly slacked lime over them, and let them lie a fortnight or so, and then plant. Others have planted with good effect immediately after sprinkling the lime, and turning the cut seed over with a shovel in a heap. Salt applied in the same manner, is recommended by Mr Teschemacher, as an equally good preventive. If whole or cut potatoes were soaked in a strong brine, and then spread out on the ground in a dry day, and sprinkled well with lime previous to planting, it would unquestionably prevent the generation of the fungus. We have never tried this remedy, and there is a possibility that the brine might kill the vegetative principle of the potato; we therefore mention it merely for experiment on a small scale.

Newly slacked lime, sown on the hills directly after planting, or broadcast and harrowed in before planting, at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels, on land not already dosed with it, or charcoal dust, from 50 to 100 bushels, applied in the same manner, to any but recently cleared land, might have a good effect in preventing rot. Guano is said to be a remedy, put on the hill after planting, at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre, or in a compost made of four parts of good soil, intimately mixed with one part of guano, and applied in the hill at planting time, or round the hill after the first hoeing. Poudrette is highly spoken of; but we should rely more upon salt, lime and charcoal, than any other substances. Any two of these may be mixed together before applying, or all three, if at hand and convenient.

The potato crop is a most important one, and every farmer should make more or less experiments himself the present season, with various substances, and not rely upon his neighbors to do so for him. The rot must be stayed in its progress, or it will be of incalculable injury to the country.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

To Prevent Birds and Squirrels destroying Corn.—Soak the seed half a day or so previous to planting in a moderately strong solution of saltpetre and copperas, and dry it with ashes, plaster or lime sprinkled over it. This preparation will effectually guard the seed from birds and squirrels, and give the corn blade, after germinating, a rapid start.—*Ib.*

Potatoes—Picking off the Flowers.—The attention of potato growers has been directed to the importance of destroying the flowers, in order that the nourishment required for the growth of the seeds, might be supplied exclusively to the tubers. From what I have myself seen and heard, I think that the subject is well worthy the attention of cultivators, although the results of the several experiments that have been made, appear to be somewhat at variance with each other. This circumstance may arise from the fact that some varieties produce fruit (apples) very freely, whilst others, although they sometimes flower freely, produce no fruit at all. In the former case, a large proportion of nourishment is necessary for the support of the fruit, and the tubers are robbed in a corresponding degree, whilst in the latter the tubers do not suffer at all. By destroying the flowers, therefore, in the one case, there is considerable advantage, but in the other there is none whatever. It would be well, in future, if those who try the experiment again, will notice particularly the quantity of fruit produced by those plants from which the flowers have not been removed.—*T. Bentall, in Gard. Chron.*

Pickling Meat.—Professor Refiensque denounces the use of saltpetre in brine, intended for the preservation of flesh for food. That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid, or aquafortis—a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickling, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue; this gelatine is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre, and, as the Professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribed to the pernicious effects of this chemical change in pickled meat, all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally upon such food, as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c., and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in the making of pickle for beef, pork, &c., the best substitute for which, he says is sugar, a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable.—*Foreign items in Amer. Agriculturist.*

Value of Coal Ashes.—Part of a piece of wet, heavy land was dressed with them: the result was most satisfactory. It could be easily seen at a considerable distance how far they had been applied; and the crop was quite as heavy as could have been expected, had good manure been applied. I imagine they act not directly as a manure, but, like charcoal, they are instrumental in absorbing ammonia and other gases, which plants are known to feed on, and yield it to the plants without giving off any of their own substance, which remains unchanged for years.—*Ib.*

To Prevent Mildew in Wheat.—Mix 50 lbs. silicate of soda with 80 lbs. sulphate of magnesia, and spread upon the wheat in the month of March or April. If lime does not exist in sufficient quantity in the land, add 15 to 30 bushels to the acre, newly slacked, and spread broadcast on the growing wheat.—*Ib.*

"Pa, what do potatoes have eyes for?" "So they can see to grow, son." "Well, beans don't have eyes." "True, but they grow wrong end up."

To Secure the Fruiting of a Tree.—Select a tree well furnished with blossom buds, just as they are beginning to expand. Take a potato-fork, and with it make holes all over the surface of the space occupied by the roots, heaving the earth by pressing on the handle, and make holes about 18 inches apart. Having dissolved 1 oz. of nitre to 3 gallons of water, fill the holes with the solution. No manure must be given. Should the tree appear unable to sustain the fruit, the following preparation may be applied in the same manner. To 1 gall. of blood, add 1 gall. of water and 1 oz. of potash. Stir the whole well together, and when it has settled, pour off the liquid, and mix 1 gall. of this with 1 gall. of water, and pour it into holes made in the manner above described.—*Condensed from Gard. Chron. in Amer. Agricult.*

[We do not presume to pronounce the above recipe a *humbug*—but we should like to see an explanation of the *philosophy* upon which it is founded.]

Stone Drag vs. Roller.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says:—"For the benefit of those who have no roller to smooth their land with, I would just say to them, your *old* stone drag is just the thing. Make a hole in the centre near the edge, so that your drag will draw crosswise over the land; then hitch on your horse and go ahead. You must ride on the centre, in order to the balance, and to free it from impediments when it meets them. It will break up the lumps and smooth the surface (when the stones are not plenty) to your satisfaction. Try it."

Transplanting and Grafting Forest Trees.—The fact is not perhaps so generally known as it deserves to be, that most of our indigenous nut-bearing trees, are as easily susceptible of improvement by transplanting and grafting, as fruit trees are. The oak, the beech, the walnut and the chestnut, may, by these means, be made to produce fruit far superior to any matured in an uncultivated or natural state. We have seen beech-nuts nearly twice the size of those ordinarily grown in the forests, from a tree of twenty years' growth in a cultivated soil. The same is known to be a common result in reference to other indigenous deciduous trees.—*Maine Cult.*

Sowing Grass Seed.—If you desire a bountiful crop of grass, don't by any means be parsimonious in the matter of seed. Half the crops in the country are injured, at least for the first two or three years, by neglecting to sow *enough*. As, on most soils of a light texture, there is always a portion of the grains that do not vegetate, either from not being covered sufficiently deep, or from the impurity of the seed itself, enough should be sown to obviate, as far as possible, these contingences.—*Ib.*

Garget Roots.—It is asserted by some that a free use of this root will prevent the horn-ail. Cattle partake of it eagerly when first dug. For diseased udders, an ounce of *nitre* (saltpetre) dissolved in water, is a positive cure. Some prefer mixing the nitre with meal. Either way will ensure relief.—*Ib.*

Potatoes and other vegetables, grown by the aid of *Galvanism*, from seed sown on the 12th of March, were exhibited in New York on the 7th inst.

TEN HILLS FARM.

This farm, the residence of Col. SAMUEL JAQUES, is in Charlestown, about three miles from Boston. The location is one of the finest in the country. The Mystic river, which is here navigable for vessels of the largest class, forms the northern boundary, and the Middlesex canal and Medford turnpike pass through its centre. From a kind of promontory which embraces the northern part of the farm, and around which the Mystic makes a graceful curve, there rises, with gentle acclivity, a hill, from whose top is presented a landscape view of most exquisite beauty and interest. Here, at once before the eye, is Charlestown, with Bunker Hill and its towering monument—a little beyond, is the city of Boston, with its harbor and shipping, and the bay, with its numerous green islands; scattered around, are the many handsome towns and villages which constitute the suburbs of the New England metropolis—the highly cultivated country, with all its varied features of hill and dale, forest and field, filling up the picture to the horizon on every side. But no description can do full justice to the diversified beauty of the scene.

Contiguous to this farm is Mount Benedict, on which stood the Ursuline convent which was burnt by a mob on the 11th of August, 1834. The blackened and crumbling walls, with a scattered remnant of trees and shrubbery, are all that now remain of the objects which once adorned this memorable spot.

Many interesting reminiscences are associated with Ten Hills. The first vessel constructed in Massachusetts, called "*The Blessing of the Bay,*" was built here, in 1631, and a part of the wharf at which she was moored, is still to be seen! The first house here, was built by an English gentleman, in 16—, and a door which is believed to have belonged to this house, now constitutes one of the hall doors of the present mansion. The latter was built by the late Gen. E. Haskett Derby, who resided here for several years.

Col. Jaques has long been extensively known as a skillful breeder of various kinds of stock. Some of the first premiums of the Mass. State Agricul. Society on Merino sheep, were awarded to him. He was also one of the first introducers of the Leicesters and South Downs—having received a premium of fifty dollars for the best Leicester buck in 1822; and from the year 1816 to 1834, he received from the Mass. Ag. Society, in premiums on Merino, Leicester, and South Down sheep, the handsome sum of three hundred and twentyfive dollars. He was also the owner of some of the first of the improved Short-horn cattle that were brought to this country. Among these were the bull *Cœlebs* and cow *Flora*, imported in 1819. They were derived from the celebrated herd of Mr Mason, of Chilton, Durham. From this pair, Col. J. bred several animals which were much admired; some of them received the highest prizes of the Mass. State Ag. Society,* and sold at prices from $300 to $500 each, which at that early day were considered very high.

In 1823, Col. Jaques sold his bull *Eclipse*, then two years old, to the Agricultural Society of Montreal, for $500. The Montreal papers, in noticing his arrival there, declare him to have been superior in points and appearance, to any thing which could have been anticipated. [See extract from the Canadian Courant, in the New England Farmer, vol. 1, p. 350.]

According to the documents which accompanied the importation of Cœlebs and Flora, (copies of which have been placed in our hands,) the former was the grandson on both sides, of Mr Colling's bull *Comet*, which was sold for a thousand guineas. Flora's dam and sire were also both by Comet. Her dam was said to have given 33 quarts of milk per day. Cœlebs was a very popular bull, and for several years earned his owner the round sums of from $500 to $600 per year; and during the time Col. J. owned him, no less than *three thousand two hundred and thirty dollars* were received for his services. Many of his progeny were remarkable as milkers. In a letter received from Col. Jaques, dated Jan. 16th, last, he says: "The different strains of Cœlebs' blood are now daily talked of, and are eagerly sought after, in all parts of the country where his blood has been spread—particularly by our *milk-men*; and I am frequently called upon to go and see a fine cow whose blood can be traced back through several generations, to Cœlebs; and not unfrequently do I find a fine animal of the fifth or sixth generation, showing points almost equal to a full blood. Mr Leonard Stone, of Watertown, one of our best and wealthiest farmers, says he had two cows by Joshua Coolidge's premium bull, (a son of Cœlebs, which took a premium at Brighton in 1822,) that proved the best milkers he ever had, and he added that he would now be very glad to obtain a number of such cows, at $100 each."

There can be no doubt that Cœlebs caused a great improvement in the stock of Massachusetts and other sections where his progeny were introduced.* The variety to which Col. Jaques has given the name of "CREAM POT BREED," originated from a cross of Cœlebs with two remarkable cows selected from what is called the native stock of the country.

The Cream-pot cows are distinguished for the quantity, and particularly for the *richness* of their milk.† Particular trials have been made with some individuals of this stock, and they have given at the rate of from seventeen to twentyone pounds of butter per week. Col. J. has a few cows of this breed now on his farm. He would have had more, but the tempting offers of a hundred dollars a piece for his heifer calves, have induced him to part with most of them at an early age. We were shown the milk and cream from the cow *Gem*, and one or two others. The cream is of a very rich yellow color, and of uncommon thickness and tenacity. That which had risen on pans of milk that had only stood eight hours, was so firm that after being separated from the edge of the pan, it would almost hold together to be lifted by a fork.

The shape and points of these cows are remarkably good. *Gem*, which may be considered a fair specimen of the best of the family, is a very large-bodied, short-legged cow, with long, wide, and deep hind quarters, a rich yellow and mellow skin, large milk-veins and udder. Her color is dark red, which is a family characteristic. Her head and neck have not quite that fineness of some of the pure Durhams or Ayrshires, but her body, especially the hind quarter, is very near *right*, and her *handling* is first rate.

Judging from what we have seen, we should say, to sum up the qualities of the Cream-pots, that for the New England climate, lands of middling quality, and the combined purposes of the dairy, the shambles, and the yoke, they are not probably surpassed by any other stock.

In feeding his stock, Col. Jaques practices close economy. He has sometimes kept a herd of cows for the purpose of supplying milk for the market. The following is a system of feeding which he has followed with success. For 30 cows, cut with a machine 30 bushels for one feed; one-third common or English hay, one-third salt hay, and one-third rye or barley straw; add 30 quarts of wheat-bran or shorts, and 10 quarts of oat and corn meal, moistened with water. One bushel of this mixture is given to each cow in the morning, and the same quantity at noon and in the evening. In addition to this, a peck of mangel wurtzel is given to each cow per day. This mode of feeding has been found to produce nearly as much milk as the best grass feed in summer. When no wheat bran or any kind of meal is given, the hay is fed without cutting.

Col. Jaques has favored us with some very valuable papers in reference to the introduction and improvement of stock in New England, and other matters, from which we design to form a separate article.—*Albany Cultivator.*

*No less than six hundred and fortyone dollars were awarded in premiums by the Mass. State Agricul Society, to Cœlebs, Flora, and their descendants, from 1819 to 1835. Flora had fourteen calves—the first in 1819, and the last in 1833.

*The late Hon. John Lowell, in his report on Bulls and Fat Cattle, at the Mass. State Show at Brighton, in 1824, observes: "On the whole, it must be obvious that Cœlebs has done much for the amelioration of our stock. His progeny are certainly fine." [See Mass. Ag. Repos. and Jour. vol. 8, p. 221.] The same gentleman, in an article on the improvement of the breed of cattle by the importation of foreign stock, (Mass. Ag. Repos. and Jour. vol. 8. p. 311,) makes the following remarks:—"While Col. Jaques, the most successful and the most intelligent of our breeders, (who, under great disadvantages of location, seems to rival the celebrated Bakewell, in his skill and attention,) can sell his pure breed, as he has done this spring, at $300 for an eight months old bull-calf, there can be no doubt that the experiment will be fairly tried."

†At one of the agricultural meetings at the State House, in Feb. 1841, Col. Jaques exhibited a quantity of cream from some of his cows, which he stated could be converted into butter, in one or two minutes, simply by beating it with a spoon in a bowl—and this was actually performed in the presence of the assembly at the State House.—N. E. FAR.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb, or *pie-plant*, is becoming as indispensable in the garden as corn, or potatoes, or tomatoes. No family should be without it. It comes in after winter apples are gone, and before green apples come in again for tarts. By a little attention, it may be had from the last of March through the whole summer. Indeed, it may be had through the whole year. The root contains within itself all the nourishment required to develope the leaves and stalks at first, without any other aid than warmth and moisture. If, then, it be lifted late in the fall, or during open weather in winter, and put in large pots or boxes, in a warm room, or cellar, it will soon send up a supply of leaves. It is not even necessary that there should be much light, for the want of it only makes the stem whiter and of a milder acid. The roots thus used may either be thrown away, or set out again and not used until they have recovered, which will be in about one summer.

For early spring use, select a warm spot in the garden, and late in the fall, dig in around your roots a good supply of rotten manure. Cover them with coarse manure, straw, or litter. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, put a barrel from which the heads have been knocked out, over each plant from which you propose to gain an early supply

Put a quantity of coarse manure around the outside of the barrel, to maintain the warmth, and, in cold nights, and during cold rains, lay a board over the open top. Thus treated, you may have tarts in March.

But for the main supply of this wholesome plant, we must depend on open cultivatoin. The roots may be gained from seed or from division of old roots. Eastern writers recommend sowing the seed in autumn; but with us, spring sowings have vegetated much better than autumnal. In April, sow the seed in deep, mellow, and rich beds. Keep the plants free from weeds and in a growing state during the summer. They may require a little shading during the hottest days of summer. The next spring we transplant them to a trial-bed; for, it is to be remembered, that the seed does not necessarily give a plant like its parent. Let them be set two feet apart every way, and during the season it can be seen which are the largest and best; these are to be taken up in the fall, divided and transplanted, and the rest thrown away. Out of a hundred plants, not more than two or three may be worth keeping. In the spring of 1842, we planted seed obtained in New York, for the Victoria Rhubarb, (a new kind, which had been imported but a few months.) Of fifty plants, only three proved worth keeping—one of these for its earliness, and the others for size.

When you have secured roots from which you wish to form a bed for your main supply, divide them either in the fall or spring, into as many pieces as there are buds on the crown, each piece, having, of course, a bud. The smallest slice of root will live, although a large portion is preferable. Do not be too timid in dividing: the plant is exceedingly tenacious of life—it can hardly be killed. We have had roots lying in the open air for weeks, and when replanted, growing with undiminished vigor. Every one who has, for a single season, tended a garden, knows what *Dock* is, and how tenacious of life—so much so as to make it quite a trouble. The Rhubarb is a full-blooded vegetable brother, belonging to the same family of plants, partakes of the same love of life.

Rhubarb thrives most luxuriantly in a rich, sandy loam; the earth should be spaded and mellowed to at least twenty inches depth. We prepare ground for it as follows: Mark out the row with a line; throw out the top earth on one side; throw out a full spade depth of subsoil upon the other side. Throw back the top dirt, mixing it freely with well rotted manure. Now, put in the soil which was taken from the bottom of the trench; as this is comparatively poor, mix it largely with manure. We make rows four feet apart, and set the plants three feet apart in the row. Very little care is needed in after cultivation. The large leaves will shade the ground and check weeds. A good supply of fresh manure well dug in once a year will keep the plants in heart and health for a long time.—*Indiana Far. and Gard.*

Oats are infinitely better food for horses and mules—and, indeed, for all work animals—than corn, more especially in a hot climate. Corn abounds in oil, and only makes the animals fat; whereas oats give them hard, enduring muscle. Not one farmer in a hundred knows or appreciates this fact, and yet how important to him. The hardy, muscular peasantry of Scotland get their enduring flesh from eating oatmeal. It is better than Indian corn for hard-working men, as well as cattle—depend upon it.—*Amer. Agricult.*

ORIGIN OF ERGOT.

In the course of a botanical lecture, the other day, before the Lowell Institute, Dr. Gray presented some exceedingly large diagrams, illustrative of the true appearance of spurred rye, (ergot) under a powerful microscope. It is now settled, beyond all further question, that the grains that become diseased in the ear, and which are well known to possess extraordinary medicinal properties, have growing upon them a parasite plant. Minute as it is, when magnified, it actually astonishes the spectator with the luxuriance of its growth. The roots shoot through the kernel of the rye in all directions, while the epidermis is covered with a miniature forest. But the wonder does not stop here. This, like all the fungi, including the mould in cheese and on bread, produces seeds in prodigious abundance, wholly invisible to the unassisted eye, which fall down by the stalk, where they remain without germination, till the proper food provided by nature for the sustenance of the blight, is introduced into the soil, when they are immediately quickened into life, and being carried up on the rising grain, seize with their unperceived tendrils the tender blossoms, and finally come to maturity in fungoidizing the rye.

If we understood Dr. Gray rightly, this peculiar parasite also appears on some other cultivated grains, and even grasses, but rye exhibits its most perfect developement, and consequently suffers an entire destruction of its original organization.

Ergot, therefore, owes its origin to the modifying influence of fungi, which are as perfect in structure as the highest orders in the vegetable kingdom. There is nothing fortuitous in the process, either. The seeds are produced, dispersed, and germinate in the same manner those do which are tangible. In fact, there is a striking resemblance in the economy of these humble, unseen, and almost unsuspected agents of nature, and the common puff balls. These apparently useless things, which seem to contain nothing but an impalpable powder, like smoke, throw off millions of seeds. These seeds are so light, that they are borne through the atmosphere, unperceived, and ultimately settle down upon the earth. There they remain, dormant, perhaps, hundreds of years, till, in the course of events, the accumulation of that certain something, necessary for the sustenance of the incipient plant, is deposited in ample quantity to rouse the seeds from their long slumber, when a crop of puff balls makes its appearance, to the surprise of those who have not studied that captivating branch of botany explanatory of these phenomena.

According to Dr. Gray's explanation, therefore, a field of ergot might be raised with a degree of certainty. By sowing with rye gathered where the spur had previously appeared, the reproduction of the same fungous enlargement might, under ordinary circumstances, be expected.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

The editor of the Philadelphia Morning Post has discovered that the whole of the annual productions of South Carolina, do not amount to so much as those of the County of Essex, Mass.

Annual production of the County of Essex,	$23,800,000
Annual production of the whole State of South Carolina,	$22,600,000
Excess of the County of Essex over South Carolina,	$1,200,000

Planting Fruit Trees on Declivities.—Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep, it pushes both towards the hill and towards the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attraction between the upper surface of leaves and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it, from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of leaves and the surface of the earth. This I consider as the cause of the phenomenon. I had long observed that the most fruitful orchards and most fertile trees are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile they prove.

It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain, they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is employed by skilful gardeners, and applied in various ways, to check their perpendicular, and to promote their lateral growth. But this point which is obtained on a plain by art, is gained on a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put them in a lateral direction. Hence an important rule in the choice of sites for orchards.—*Selected.*

Mildew.—Mildew has been shown by naturalists to be a minute fungus, whose germs are floating in the atmosphere, and only require for their development a particular condition of the surface of whatever plant they attack. Thus, their growth is doubtless favored, perhaps insured, by the exudation of sap from the ruptured vessels of the plant on which they may alight. This rupture may be caused by a plethoric state of those vessels—perhaps, also, by a deficiency of silex in the epidermis of the straw; and this condition is brought on by whatevr occasions a great flow of sap, or causes it to continue too long; and the indications of it are a deep green color in the leaves and straw, and the continuance of this dark green color a few inches below the ear after the chaff has begun to turn off. When this symptom appears, a bad case of mildew is inevitable.

That the excessive use of nitrogenous manures will produce this disease, is evident, from the mildew which follows the use of nitrate of soda and guano, on rich soils and in growing seasons, as a dressing for wheat—from that, also, which attacks the wheat growing on the sites of dung-heaps, when other parts of the field are free from it—and also from the usually diseased state of wheat grown in highly cultivated gardens. A continuance of warm and humid weather, which produces a rapid and luxuriant growth of leaf and stem, and keeps the plants in this state when the grain ought to be approaching maturity, is highly favorable to the development of mildew.—*Extracts from foreign papers in Amer. Agriculturist.*

Improvement of Barren Lands.—There are men now living who can remember when 40,000 acres of land, belonging to the late Lord Leicester, in Norfolk, which are now worth £40,000 a year, were nothing but rabbit warrens and barren heaths. 30,000 acres in Lincolnshire, which formerly let at 4s. 6d. per acre, and at this low rate ruined almost every farmer who rented it, are now let at an average of 25s. per acre to farmers who are making such large fortunes that many of them keep their carriages.—*Ibid.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, April 16, 1845.

"HONEY DEW" AND THE POTATO MALADY.

Mr Editor—You will remember that among the "thousand and one" causes to which writers have attributed the potato malady, is "honey dew." If I am not mistaken, I saw it stated in one of the agricultural prints some time last fall, that, among others, Dr. C. T. Jackson thought this a probable cause of the disease, and in your paper of 1st Jan. last, there is copied the following communication from the Albany Cultivator, signed "John Boyd"—

"Among the various speculations respecting the disease of the late potato crop, I have recently heard a cause assigned, which appears to me more satisfactory than any I have seen in print. It seems that on the night of the 15th of August last, there was a "honey dew," as it is called; a glutinous exhalation, with a sweet taste, which settled on the herbage and leaves of the trees throughout this region of country.

"A neighbor of mine informs me that a farmer of his acquaintance in Hartford county, on the afternoon before the falling of this dew, removed a carpet which his family had spread out on his grass, and spread it on a part of an adjoining potato patch, where it remained through the following night and morning, and that after the tops of the potatoes in the rest of the patch had entirely decayed, the tops which had been covered by the carpet, continued green until fall; and that while the rest of the crop almost wholly rotted, the part under the carpet gave a sound and abundant yield. Another neighbor informs me that on the morning when the 'honey dew' appeared, he heard a farmer say that it would kill the potatoes.

"Now, this 'honey dew' is a phenomenon of which I never before heard, though it may be familiar to you and most of your readers. A glutinous substance covering the potato tops at the period of their most luxuriant vegetation, would stop the pores and cause sudden death. The disease and death of the tops would cause the tubers to decay in the precise manner they have done."

I quote the above for the purpose of appending the subjoined theory—the most satisfactory I have met with—of the cause of "honey dew," with the remedy proposed. It is extracted from an article in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, by Geo. W. Johnson. After enumerating, and as he supposes, disproving the theories which ascribe the "honey dew" to insects and the atmosphere, he traces it to an unhealthy or irregular state of the sap, and observes:

"Heat, attended by dryness of the soil, is very liable to produce an unnatural exudation. This is especially noticed on the leaves of some plants, and is popularly known as *honey dew*. It is somewhat analogous to the outbreak of blood which, in hot and dry seasons, is apt to occur in man, and arises from the increased action of the secretory and circulatory systems, to which it affords relief. There is this great and essential difference—that in the case of the plants, the extravasation is upon the surface of the leaves, and consequently in proportion to the extruded sap, is their respiration and digestion impaired."

The remedy prescribed by Mr Johnson, is a solution of common salt and water, applied to the soil. He says:

"If we admit that the irregular action of the sap is the cause of the disorder, then we can understand that a portion of salt introduced into the juices of the plant, would naturally have the effect to correct or vary any morbid tendency, either by preventing the too rapid secretion of sap, stimulating it in promoting its regular formation, or preserving its fluidity. That, by such treatment, the honey dew may be entirely prevented, I have often myself witnessed in my own garden, when experimenting with totally different objects. I have seen plants of various kinds which had been treated with a weak solution of salt and water, totally escape the honey dew, where plants of the same kind, growing in the same plot of ground, not thus treated, have been materially injured by its ravages. I have noticed that standard fruit trees, around which I had deposited, at the distance of six or eight feet from the stem, and at the depth of twelve inches, a quantity of salt, to promote the general health and fruitfulness of the trees, escaped the honey dew, (which infected adjacent trees,) just as well as those which had the salt applied in solution with water. I am of opinion that one ounce of salt to a gallon of water is quite powerful enough for the intended purpose."

Now, if "honey dew" be the cause of the potato malady, and if salt is a preventive of "honey dew," then, potato-growers, it would seem, can easily secure their crops from the disease, by the application of salt to their grounds in such a way that the roots will be sure to take it up. But this desirable attainment depends altogether upon that important little word—*if*.

S. S.

DIARRHŒA OR SCOURS IN CALVES.

Young calves are very liable to this affection, and not unfrequently die from it. It is, (says the Cattle Doctor,) in a majority of cases, the consequence of neglect. The calf has been too early exposed to cold and wet, or has been half starved, and then one full and hearty meal often disarranges the whole alimentary canal—the mucous coat of the intestines becomes inflamed, and violent purging ensues.

Remedy.—As being more simple, and we have no doubt equally efficacious, we give, instead of the remedies prescribed in the Cattle Doctor, the following by Lovett Peters, Esq., of Westboro', originally published in this paper, and which he pronounces an infallible cure. "I call it," says he, "infallible, because in thirty years' use of it I have never known it to fail in effecting a cure, by once giving it, except in one instance, and then a second dose proved effectual. Put into a suitable bottle about half a pint of good cider—(not sweet nor bottled cider.) Then open a vein in the neck of the calf, and let into the bottle about the same quantity of blood. Shake it well together quickly, and before it has time to coagulate, put it down the calf's throat, which is easily done with the bottle." [This remedy is quoted by Mr Skinner, in his American edition of the Cattle Doctor.]

Sucking Calves.—It is stated on the authority of a practical farmer, very successful in the management of calves, that nothing is more conducive to the thriving of sucking calves than to keep in their pens an ample supply of *dry yellow loam*. They will, he says, eat it eagerly, and he considers it of more value for them than Indian meal. Perhaps its beneficial effects are due to its absorbing or correcting the acids in the stomach.

☞The inquiries respecting the practice of ringing trees to make them bear early, shall be attended to in our next.

We will copy in our next number, the article on Millet, as requested.

Some one says—Seeds are like faithful friends. We never discover their real worth, till they are put under ground.

PEAT AND ROCK-WEED FOR COMPOST.

Mr Breck—I am one of those who think you have erred in the advice given in your last to "A Reader," who asks the value of peat and rock-weed piled in alternate layers. You state that "the presence of a decomposing or alterative agent is wanted, to convert those materials, in a moderate space of time, into fertilizing matter." So far as my experience goes, rock-weed, if laid in a heap in alternate layers with peat, will heat very quick, and undergo a thorough decomposition in a very few days, according to the warmth of the season. In the month of June, one to two weeks is sufficient, and if the compost is then thrown over and well mixed, it will form a most valuable manure.

I would advise "A Reader" to mix equal parts, *in weight*, of dry peat and rockweed, and to add to each ton, one bushel of leached ashes and twenty pounds of ground plaster. The whole cost of the last two articles on my farm, in the vicinity of the city, is but fourteen cents. N———.

We are obliged to the writer of the above for his correction and suggestions.—Ed.

THE SUNFLOWER.

Mr Editor—Though I will not venture to recommend the culture of the sunflower for the purpose of extracting *oil* from its seeds, *alkali* from its stalk, or for its leaves for *cigars*, as mentioned in a paragraph copied into your last paper, I *would* recommend its culture for the sake of its *seeds for poultry*—believing them, for this purpose, full as valuable as oats. Though I do not much admire the *looks* of the sunflower as an ornament, I would, notwithstanding, have it grow on waste strips and patches of land, that, otherwise, would not be occupied with any thing useful—and, for the single purpose of supplying food for poultry, without taking into account its (to me unknown) value for oil, alkali, and cigars—(for which latter purpose, I conceive, it may be superior to the *cabbage*)—I think its culture worthy of more attention from farmers than it now receives. The sunflower thrives in almost every soil, without asking either manure or culture, though I think it would pay for both. Respectfully, J. H.

The Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand-Book—being a full and complete Guide for the Farmer and Emigrant, comprising the Clearing of Forest and Prairie Land, Gardening, Farming generally, Ferriery, Cookery, and the Prevention and Cure of Diseases, with copious hints, receipts, &c. By Josiah T. Marshall. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway. 480 pages.

This work embodies much valuable information of general interest.

Shooting Birds.—We find in the New York Tribune some very excellent and seasonable remarks, censuring the cruel practice of destroying birds in the spring of the year, through a desire for sport:

"No man, with a soul so large as a flea's gizzard, could possibly be so mean, so cruel, so cowardly, as to go round, popping at little birds in the briars and bushes, wing-breaking sparrows and maiming chickadees—and yet there are things in human shape just base enough to do it. These, where they hide their depravity in some dark glen or vast wilderness, may escape human observation; but in the vicinity of our cities they subject themselves to the disgust and loathing of every one in whom the image of God is not defaced and obliterated."

A newspaper and Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supporters of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.—*Franklin.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending April 13.

April, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	7	33	48	42	S.
Tuesday,	8	34	30	29	N. W.
Wednesday,	9	29	39	38	N. W.
Thursday,	10	37	47	50	W.
Friday,	11	26	43	37	N.
Saturday,	12	30	38	37	N. W.
Sunday,	13	36	48	52	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 14, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 520 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 420 Sheep and 2175 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle remained unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully sustained. Extra $6,25 First quality, $5,75 a 6. Second quality, $5,50 a 5,75. Third quality, $4,75 a 5,25.

Working Oxen.—Sales $62, $70, $75, $78 and $90.

Sheep.—Sales from 3 to $5.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows. Ohio Hogs, 4 a 4 1-4 for sows, 5 a 5 1-4 for barrows. At retail, 5 1-2 and 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. Had it not been for the late speculative operations in Corn, prices would probably have given way, as the arrivals for the last weeks have greatly exceeded the usual demand for the wants of the trade.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 54 a 55—Southern flat yellow, 50 a 53—do. do. white 47 a 48--do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 73 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 73—Oats, Southern, 27 a 32 — Northern do. 34 to 35—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 32 a 33—Bran, 22 a 24.

FLOUR. The market is decidedly improved for all kinds of Southern An increased demand for export, and a few speculative operations, have imparted more firmness to holders.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 4 87—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 75 — Fredericksburg, low Pd new 84 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 4 87—Georgetown, $4 75 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 87 a 4 94— do fancy brands $5 00 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 62 a 4 87. Rye, $3 50 a 3 62—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. There has been a good steady demand for Beef and Pork during the past week, and prices previously reported are without much change.

Beef—Mess 4 1-0 new bbl. $10 00 a 10 50—Navy—$0 00 a 9 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $16 00 a 16 50—do Clear $00 00 a 15 00 do. Mess, $14 00 a 14 50—do Prime $11 50 a 12 00—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8¼ a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8¼— Hams, Boston, 0 a 9½—Southern and Western, 0 a 9½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 6 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Manufacturers continue to purchase moderately of this article, without any important changes of prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 48 c.--American full blood, do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 36 -1-4 and common do 32 a 35 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22-- Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a12--Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 13 a 14 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 13 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

EXOTIC, NURSERY, AND HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

Flushing, L. I., near New York.

The subscribers having established a Nursery with the above title, with the determination of conducting it in the very *best* manner in all its departments, offer for sale, *at reasonable prices*, a *select* variety of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Hardy Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Grape Vines of all the best kinds, superior Strawberries, Fastolff Raspberry, Gooseberries, &c.

BULBS AD TUBERS, SUPERB CARNATIONS, DAHLIAS, &c.

And a most extensive and choice collection of

GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,

Embracing every thing *new* and *beautiful* in that department, personally selected in Europe during the past summer, of

ROSES AND CAMELLIAS.

We have a very choice collection of the former, full 1000 varieties, and of the latter nearly 300, all in fine order.

Catalogues of the above will be sent gratis to all applicants, *post paid*, and every order promptly executed. From unknown correspondents, a remittance, draft, or satisfactory reference expected. VALK & CO.

April 16. 3w.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen , on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen Spruce Poles, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 Spruce Poles, 10 to 30 feet in length; Cedar Posts, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

APPLE TREES

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand a fine assortment of *APPLE TREES*, among which are Baldwins—R. Island Greenings—R. Russeting—Red Streak, fine winter—Niack Pippin, (August) — Monmouth Pippin, winter—Fannulette. fine large fall—Pennock's Red, fine winter—River Apple, early—Early Harvest—Golden Rennett—Wine, very large and fine—Yellow Bellflower—Bleinham Orange—Newton Pippin—Early Sapson—Porter—Williams's Early—Danvers Winter Sweet—Sweet Bough—Early Sweet—Hubbardston Nonsuch—Orange Pippin, (Oct. to Jan.)

FRUIT TREES.

Messrs. S. & G. HYDE, Nurserymen, near Newton Corner, have for sale an assortment of *FRUIT TREES*, of every description, which they offer to the public at reasonable prices.—Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. Newton Corner, March 31.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who has a practical knowledge of Gardening, in all its branches, and who has filled the situation of foreman in one of the best places in New England, for the past two years, wishes a situation in a public or private establishment. Can furnish good reference. A line addressed to J. S., and left at the N. E. Farmer Office will receive attention.

March 25.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid. addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2 ; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5 ; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel forany greater quantity, free of carriage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED.

A situation by a Gardener, who can produce the best of reference. Apply at this office.

April 9.

KENRICK'S NURSERIES.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse, Plants, &c. &c.

The new descriptive Catalogue of Fruits will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine trees, a great variety of all superior kinds;—Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores—Tyrolor Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chesnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella tree, Tulip tree Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beach and Evergreen trees, &c. &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

10,000 Peach Trees, the most superior proved kinds.

1,000 Black Hamburg, and other superior varieties of Grape Vines, in pots from single eyes.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Left with Samuel Walker, Horticultural Seed Store School Street, or with Messrs. Breck & Co., Prouty & Co , and Hovey & Co. in Boston, shall receive the same prompt attention.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 3, 1845. e.p.9w.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated on the Worcester Turnpike, two miles from the Punch Bowl Village, containing 72 acres Mowing, Tillage. Pasture and Wood Land. The Farm is well fenced, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. Upon it is a good Farm House with out buildings attached, including a small Green House, a large Barn, Stable, Sheds, &c. &c., with an excellent Kitchen Garden. The estate will be sold as it now is, or the Dwelling House and outbuildings attached, with the garden and 10 acres of Land, which is separated from the rest of the Farm, by the Turnpike, will be sold seperate.

The stock and implements will be sold by valuation if desired.

Apply to Charles Wade & Son, 86 State street, or John Clark & Son, 108 Court street.

April 4.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NURSERY.

H. Vandine informs the public, that he has for sale, a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees. Gooseberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from three to six years old, Shrubs, &c. &c.

Cambridgeport, Windsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston.

March 18, 1845. 2m.

SPLENDID ROSES.

Joseph Breck & Co., have for sale strong Plants of the new and beautiful Perpetual Rose, La Reine, and Cloth of Gold Noisette, at $4 each; Solfataire, $2; New Village Maid, beautiful stripe, $1 ; Madame Hardy, elegant white damask, $1,—with a great variety of other new and rare Roses. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 26, 1845.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

51 and 52 North Market Street.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

COLUMBIA STREET.

SAMUEL POND, *Nurseryman, Cambridgeport, Mass.*, has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES. Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, Plum do., Cherry do. &c. Also, 500 Pears and Plums of extraordinary size, many of them have borne fruit.

Trees of an extraordinary size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city FREE OF EXPENSE.

Orders left at the Nursery, will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 11, 1845.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles. 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Boston.

EARLY PEAS! EARLY PEAS!!

The finest assortment of EARLY PEAS ever offered for sale, have just been received by the subscribers, who can confidently recommend them as being superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market. The following are some of the varieties, viz:

Prince Albert Peas,	Cedo Nulli,
Smith's Early do.	Hill's Early, &c. &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 N. Market St.

Feb. 18, 1845.

COLLEGIATE AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The subscriber, having had occasion to observe from his own experience in teaching, that too little attention is generally paid to the physical education of youth, while their minds are employed in study, and also in view of the demand there is for an Agricultural School, proposes to establish a BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LADS, IN WESTBORO', Mass., to commence on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, with a course of instruction designed to secure equal attention to the physical, social, mental and moral discipline of his pupils. The tilling of the earth will, therefore, form a part of the course of instruction, and a distinctive feature of the school, as tending of itself, more than any thing else, not only to secure to the pupils a vigorous constitution, but also—especially by the cultivation of Fruits and Flowers—to soften their manners, to refine their taste, to invigorate their minds, and to render them more susceptible of moral impressions.

It is not designed to make this a manual-labor school, as this term is generally understood; nor is it intended that the rural labor which will be required from all the pupils, shall have reference directly to a preparation for agricultural pursuits. The pupils will be prepared for college or for agricultural or commercial pursuits, according as parents may desire. For those pupils whose destination in life may be the pursuit of Agriculture, a thorough course of instruction will be adopted in BOTANY, MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; and these sciences will be illustrated by experiments with a chemical and philosophical apparatus, with which the school is provided.

The regulations for government and discipline will be strict, and yet such as would be adopted in every well regulated family. No pupil of vicious habits will be allowed to remain in the family.

The number of pupils will be limited to twenty-five. Expenses:—For Board, Room, Washing, Lights, Fuel, and Tuition in the Collegiate and Commercial department the annual charge will be $150: but for those who take the scientific course in the Agricultural department, and who have the benefit of lectures and experiments, the charge will be $200 per annum.

C. G. HAZELTINE, M. A. Principal.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen:—President HOPKINS, Williams College: Rev. DORUS CLARKE; Messrs JOSEPH BRECK, CHAS. G. GREENE, and GEORGE DENNY, Boston.

Westboro', March 4, 1845.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside, this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

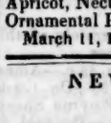
The subsoil low is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which they offer to the public at reasonable rates; as they are agents for many of the best nurseries and gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants of every description.

March 11, 1845.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.